FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Stock Market During Christmas Week.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The half holiday of Christmas Eve and the whole oliday of Christmas Day took so large a slice out of ek's working hours that what was left was of a fragmentary description, unattractive to the specula-While brokers, as a rule, favor holidays, there is an exceptional percentage that deplores any interruption to the daily gamble. They would fain "eat their sie and have their pie," if such were possible, but my. It is a cheerful sign of the times to perceive that this feeling has little or no existence during the present festive season. The inclina-tion has been rather to spread the holi-day over the entire week, even though it d make dull work of business and quotations almost at a standstill. sional flashes of activity the market remained in the shade the week through. The extreme differ-ences in prices were limited to less than 5 per cent except in a few special instances—and the aggregate of daily transactions was reduced to a dead season standard. The ease or stringency of money had more to do with the changes in stock values than he manipulation of speculators. Losnable funds nething more than in good demand the week through, the average rate being 6 to 7 per ent, with an occasional rise to 1-32 and 1-16, though e latter "shaves" were apparently attributable The effect was to weaken prices, so much because money was in sharp that it might become ruinously dear. The natural stringency to be expected at this season, growing out of the annual settling up of accounts nd the accumulations made necessary against the continuous large shipments of currency to the West, to be used either for carrying wheat or in ent of contracts daily falling due. It is reorted that four to five millions have been or will be forwarded for the latter purpose within the compass of a few days. All these circumstances had a ressing influence upon holders of stocks, who, in the absence of more formidable reasons, regard tight money market with holy horror. A very perceptible change for the better took place on

the shape of a fresh advance. The total sales at the Board during the week were 915,200 shares, against 1,498,000 for the week ending December 20. Following is an epitome of the week's transactions:-

Saturday, however, when it was learned that

the government would commence on Monday

speedily follow this disbursement, and its effect upon

the stock market was quickly perceptible. From a

state of sluggish weakness prices grew strong and advanced steadily, though moderately, the day

nent and no approach to a scramble for shares, the

general impression being that the holidays must be

by the outpour from the various moneyed institu-

well over and the financial field be well irrigated

prepay its interest due on January 1.

apparent that relief to the loan market mus

There was, nevertheless, a lack of excite

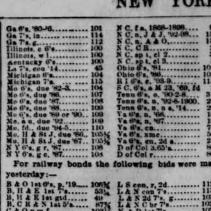
Adams Express... 30
Americ'n Express 100
Albany & Susq... 110
Lt. & Terre H. ... 200
A. & Terre H. pf.
Atl. & Pac. Tei... 2,210
Amer. Dist. Tei... 1,000
Boston Air Line... 10
Canton...... 100
Canada Southern... 17,180
Caribou Mining... 775
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 200
Ches. & Ohio... 5,581
Ches. & Ohio lat pf.
Ches. & Ohio lat pf.
Ches. & Ohio 2d pf.
C. C. & L. C. ... 16,300
Chic., B. & Q'noy... 176
Chicago & Alton... 330 hicago & Aiton ... hic., St. P. & M. Chic. & Northw't. 34,511
Chic. & N. W. pf. 2,305
Chi., M. & St. P. 18,839
Chi., M. & St. P. 18,839
Chi., M. & St. P. 18,839
Chi., M. & St. P. 15
Chi., E. West. 92,745
Del. L. & West. 92,745
Del. & Hudson. 6,965
Han. & St. Jo. 7,275
Houston & Texas
Illinois Central. 3,150
Ind., Cin. & L. 1,550
Kansas Pacific. 230
Keokuk & Des M. 10
Lake Shore . . 113,537 33% 317 63% 61% 61% 47% 47% 47% 3 2% 86 14% 16% 10% 19% 18 46% 19% 18 18 19% 19% 18 29% 29% 29% 77 130 2127 130 2127 130 2127 130 2127 130 2127 130 2127 103½ 98½ 103½ 20 18½ 19½ 5 5 5 87½ 84½ 87½ 29½ 29½ 29 56 to 50½ 123 120 119 93¾ 89½ 93 Lake Shore 113,537 Lake Erie & W'n.. 600 80 % 19% 288% 100 77 % 33 % 77 % 127 155 120 40 % 68 29 53 % 26* 54 % 93% 21% 32% 79% 33% 130 155 124 41% 60 28% 56% 56% 56% 56% 56% Nash., Ch. & St. L. 15,000
New Central Coal. 200
N. J. Central. 200
N. J. Central. 1,020
N. Y. & N. Haven. 100
N. Y. & N. Haven. 100
N. Y. Elevated. 1,115
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf 8,000
Northern Pacific. 540
North. Pacific pf. 3,014
Ohio & Miss. 5,910
Ohio & Miss. 5,910
Ontario Mining. —
Ore., R. & Nav... 18,185 32 1/4 67 18 1/6 64 28 3 1/4 46 44 66 42 1/4 35 35 % 68 % 60 % 35 % 41 % 69 46 35 73 % 14 % 100 % 48 % 48 St. L., I. M. & S... 480
St. P. & S. City... 400
St. P. & S. City pf. 400
St. P. & S. City pf. 400
Union Pacific... 3,525
Wab. St. L. & Pac. 17,100
Wab. St. L. & Pac. 17,100
Wab. St. L. & Pac. 17,100
Wells-Fargo Ex... 362
West. Union Tel... 53,394
United States Ex... 210 · Ex dividend.

The depression caused by the competition besween the gas companies and the consequent reduc-tion of the price of gas below the cost of manufacture, and increased by the announcement that Edison had completed his electric light, has so much affected gas stocks that the latest quotations are:-New York, 68 to 75; Manhattan, 134 to 139; Metropolitan, 105 to 115; Mutual, 45 to 50; Municipal, 130 o 140; Jersey City, 130 to 140. Bids for bank stocks yesterday were:—American,

146%: Butchers and Drovers', 101%; Chemical, 1,619; Commerce, 131; Corn Exchange, 133; First, 600; Fourth, 105; Hanover, 110; Importers and Traders', 215; Leather Manufacturers', 135; Mechanics', 140; Merchanis', 120; Merchanis' Exchange, 75; Metropolitan, 132; Nassau, 84; New York, 138; North America, 87; Phonix, 93; Republic, 116; St. Nicholas, 104: Union, 141.

Bank dividends declared during the week are:-Chatham, 3; Central, 3½; Commerce, 4; East River, 8½; Hanover, 3½; Importers and Traders', 7; Marine, 3½; Market, 4; Mechanics' 4; Merchants, 3½; Merchants' Exchange, 3; Metropolis, 3½; Shoe and Leather, 4; Second, 5; Third, 3½; Fourth, 3½; Fifth, 3; Ninth, 234. The First National has divided during the year 120 per cent on a capital of \$500,000 besides adding \$500,000 to its surplus, in profit and loss account.

The following are the latest bids for the various State securities



DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 27, 1879, Cotton—No market until Monday. Not receipts, 716 balos; gross, 716. Sales, none. Stock, 82,973.

bbls.; wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 830 do.; oats., 1,000 do.
Wheat firm; amber Michigan, \$1 41, spot; \$1 415, Janary; No. 2 red vinter, spot, \$1 425; Janary; \$1 43; Janary, \$1 43; March, \$1 405; Corn dull; high mixed 425c; No. 2 spot, 425c; No. 2 white, 445c; rejected, 42c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 38c., spot; May, 435c. Cloversced dull; prime, \$5 05; No. 2, \$4 40, Drassed hogs, \$5 40. Receipts—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 do. Shipments—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 do.

since the first of November, 364,268, against 445,000 for the same time last year.

Chicago, Dec. 27, 1878.

Flont quies but steady. Wheat unsettled but generally higher, closing casier: No. 2 red winter, \$1.32; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.33 bld, \$1.335, asked, cash; \$1.335, January; \$1.35, Pobrnary; No. 3 do. \$1.8; rejected, \$9a. Corn steady, with a fair cemand, at 40½c, a 40½c, cash; \$40½c, January; \$1.35, Pobrnary; No. 3 do. \$1.8; rejected, \$9a. Corn steady, with a fair cemand, at 40½c, and \$1.85¢c, January; \$3.5¢c, February; 40½c, May, Bye and barlow steady and unchanged. Dressed hogs, \$5.20 a \$5.35. Pork steady, with a good demand, at \$13.55, cash; \$13.00 a \$13.02½c, January; \$13.8 a \$13.82½c, February; \$14, March. Lard in good demand and tending upward at \$7.60 a \$7.55, cash; \$7.02 a \$6.75 y, Karch. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, \$6. a \$2.5c. Whiskey steady and anchanged by the steady accepts—Floor, \$12.00 blds; wheat, \$2.200 bussless; corn, \$7.000 do.; cats, \$47.000 bulk; wheat, \$2.200 bussless; corn, \$7.000 do.; cats, \$3.000 do.; rye, \$6.000 do.; barley, \$18,000 de.

La Valor Steady and and steady of the steady of

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA MARKET.

Sugar—Owing to the holidays the market has continued quiet and nominal, rendering it impossible to give quotations. Sales were effected at the last hour of 500 bags of centrifugal, No. 10, testing 94½ degrees polarization, at 10½ reals, gold, per arrobe, 130 bags do., at 107 credenas, Nos. 2 to 10, testing 184 degrees do., at 10½ reals, and 300 bags do., at Cardenas, Nos. 2 to 10, testing 184 degrees do., at 107 crosls, with a heavy cash advance. Stock in wardons at Ilavana and Matanasa—222 co., at 102 bags do., at 107 crosls, with a heavy cash advance. Stock in wardons at Ilavana and Matanasa—222 co., at 102 bags and 440 hids. all control of the control of

FINANCIAL.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK FOR SALE. KIRKLAND & MILLIKEN,

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE AND Bought; insurance Policies and Morgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with bust companies at lowest premiums.

J. J. HABRICH & CO., 165 Broadway; box 1,880. A.-IF YOU WANT FO BUY OR SELL RAILROAD, or Mining Stocks at the exchanges to good advantage, or sell Mining Properties, or have companies organized, write to or call on YOUNG & M'GIBBON, Bankers and Stock Brokers, 60 Broadway.

47 WILLIAM ST.

FINANCIAL

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW York, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal st.
THIRTY-NINTH INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of FIVE PER
ZENT per annum be paid to depositors, on and after Janury 20, on all sums of 85 and upward which have been on
teposit for the three and six months ending December 31, SAU open daily from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and aturdays from 10 to 7. Bank books in English, German of French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SENDOUR A. BUNCE, Socretary.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
THE HOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER
CENT, free from tax, payable January 2, 1880, until which
date the transfer books will be closed.
FRED TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—
DIVIDEND NO. 8.—
COMPANY, 113 and 115 Broadway, New York, December 18, 1879.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars, being 50 cents per share (par value \$103) on the capital stock of the company out of the net sarnings for the month of December, 1870, payable at the office of the company, on and after January 2. Transfer books will close December 24 and reopen January 5.

GEO. C. LYNAN, Secretary. eet Railway Company.
H. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPAN

No. 71 BROADWAY.

New York, Dec. 16, 1879.

A quarterly dividend of (2½ por cent) two and one-haper cent upon the capital atock of this company will be decided the 2d day of January next at the Central Trust Company, 15 Nassan st., New York, to it cockholders of record on the 22d inst. The transferoks will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 22d instand reopened on the morange of the 3d January next.

JOHN E. BODY, Treasurer. METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COM pany, No. 71 Broadway, New York, December 16

Nassau at., New York. JOHN. B BODY, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.
By direction of the Ulretut Court of the United States for
the District of Indiana 1 will on the 2d day of January,
1880, pay on presentation at the offine of the company, of
the First Mortages Bonds of the Ohio mad Mississippi
Railway Company, which fall due January 1, 1881, except
such compouras a may be held by the Union Treat Company
of New York for the benefit of the sinking fund for anid
first mortrages bends.

NOTICE.—THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILBOAD

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

7 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1878. }
Interest Coupons due January next upon the bonds company will be paid on and after Friday, Januassi), on presentation of the same at the Corn Exp Bank, corner of William and Beaver st., New J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDIMD.—
The trustees have declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend at the rate of five per cont per annum on all sums of 55 and upward, payable to denositors entitled thereto, on and after January 18, to denositors entitled thereto, on and after January 18, 1880.
INTEREST NOT WITHDRAWN will be added to the principal and draw interest from January I.
DEPOSITS MADE on or before January 10 will draw

interest from January I.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also, on
Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'cleck.

MILLIAM B. STAFFORD, President.

HERRY V. PARSELL, Socretary. OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

The regular semi-annual dividend of four per cent has been declared by the directors of this company, payable January 15, 1880, at our office as above. The transfer books will close January 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen January 18. B. B. PARSONS, TATE OF MAINE 6 PER CENT BONDS, STATE OF MAINS OF PARADIC IN 1889.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT GOLD
BONDS, payable in 1892.

BROOKLYN CITY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
payable in 1998.

CINGINNATI CITY 6 PER CENT BONDS,
payable in 1998.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN Rallway Company, No. 20 Nassau st.,

D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Treasurer D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CKILFULLY MANAGED STOCK OPERATIONS YIELD
Diarge profits. Amounts of \$25 to \$10,000, of many investors, concentrated as one capital sum, has controlling
force in the market; the combination plan thus works
great successes, profits being divided monthly: circulars,
explaining how to make money in stocks, mailed free. Address LAWRENGE & CO., Bankers, 10 Broad st., N. Y. THE FIRST SERIES OF THE BULLION OF PARA-dise Mining Stock is all sold, and the next series is ad-vanced to 83 per share: the company say they will soon declare dividends; reports of 3 ones & Kinksed Mine very favoratio. A limited number of shares for sale by M. & X STEINBERGER, Bankers, 17 Broad st.

wn will be added to the principal an

ISSO, payable on and after the inic Monday of January; Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and receive interest the same as a deposit.

C. F. ALVORD, Socretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Broadway, 32d st. and 8th av.
The following DIVIDEND for the current half year has been declared, payable on or after January 15:—
FIVE per cent per annum on sums from \$5 to \$500 and \$600 per cent on any excess over \$500.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR REPORE JANUARY 10 DRAWS INTEREST FROM THE IST.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

WE DEAL IN ALL ACTIVE STOCKS ON 1 PER cent margin; commission, % opening and % closing, additional margin 2 per cent. McDOUGALL & STANFOLD, 45 Broad st.

\$3.000 frost st.
\$3.000 facturer, to take advantage of bom controlled by him. BOOM, Heraid office.
\$10.000 flwo years on four new brown alone houses, located in first class neighborhood in Brooklyn, at 5 per cent interest. Principals address OWNER AND BUILDER, Heraid office.

\$200.000 in SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN ON \$200.000 mortgage, five years, New, York city; also money at 6 per cent. H. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER WANTED—WITH Asome capital, in the best and oldest established merble manufacturing business in the city. Particulars at VEU-VILLE'S, 14 John st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH GOOD BUSINESS EXPERITIONS of the legitimate business: no patent introduce; desire to negotiate with none but principals; communications will be strictly confidential. Address B. A. T., lieraid office.

wanted—an active Business Man wants to invest \$15,000 in an established indies' or children's cloak and suit manufacturing house of good standing; at references. Address, real name (strictly confidential), B. C., box 237 Heraid office. \$1.000 -PARTNER FOR OLD ESTABLISHED tend same.

THOMAS ELLIOTT, 100 6th av. \$25.000 under control of investor branch braness that will pay \$30.00 per annum: may reside here or London. PROPITABLE, 118 Hersid Upown office.

THE MOUNTED SQUAD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I noticed an article on the above subject, written by "One Who Knows All About It." Not redecting on the efficiency of Captain Steers for a moment, but wishing to give credit to those desarving of it, the present commander of the mounted squad, Sergeant William A. Revell has brought his men and horses to present commander of the mounted squad, Sergeant William A. Reveil has brought his men and horses to a state of proficiency that would at once do credit to the best trained cavalry regiments of Europe. The sergeant is himself a thorough horseman and has inspired all his men by his own personal daring in bringing reckless drivers, highwaymen and robo scalers to terms. "One Who Knows" seems to have overlocked the usefulness of the mounted squad around the horse market on avenue A, near Seveniy-fourth street, or the capture of villains who steal the best teams in the country and bring them there for sale. He forgot to picture the dangerous prospects which are in store for pleasure seekers on Fifth avenue above Fifty-minth street, when the paving of that great thoroughfare is combleted, if those men are withdrawn, but argues that a night as well as day patrol be kept up, thus incurring additional expense. As all traffic is nearly finished after dusk at all seasons of the year what need is there of a night patrol? And if a few of the "bloods" who induige in their midnight carousals require the "right of way" they generally have "a wide beeth," as all law abiding people are enjoying peaceful slumber at that hour and are iree from dangerous collision. The very essence of watchfulness is required from our pilots while taking an ocean steamship down the bay; but when he steers clear of the nunscrous passing craft which dot our harbor, and says "Goodby" to the captain in the broad Atlantic, the passengers themselves feel safe, and may use the nautical phrase, "Give us plenty of sea room and we'll scoff at danger." In a city which is ahead of the world in the adoption of life-saving appliances let not our Board of Police Commissioners leave our drives unprotected, and the beneficial results which are being and which will in future be derived from the efforts of those skilled and well disciplined horsemen will more than compensate the city government for its financial outlay in supporting them.

MANY LOVERS OF SAFETY. than compensate the day them.
cial outlay in supporting them.
MANY LOVERS OF SAFETY.

Lessons Drawn from the Experiences of the Dying Year.

MAN'S DIGNITY

"We Are Far More than the Huxleys and Tyndals Believe Us to Be."

THE SPIRIT OF GOD.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

INFLUENCE OF GOD'S SPIRIT ON MAN-SERMO BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Plymouth Church yesterday morning, previous to the delivery of the sermon, were two of special sig-nificance. One was that all the pows and sisle seats in Plymouth Church would be let at auction or that on New Year's Day he would receive callers a his house on Columbia Heights, from eleven A. M. cluded the ladies. The subject of the sermon was I Corinthians, xii., 8, 9, 10, 11. The effect of the Gospel when preached to the Greeks, said Mr. Beecher, was peculiar in many respects, as its effects stand contrusted with the effect that it produced among the Jews; for national spirit shows itself in the dissemination of religion.
When the sun brings forth light everything develops life according to its original kind, so develops life according to its original kind, so when the mighty power of Divine truth resteth on man the development of that truth manifests itself in accordance with the original nature, the genius and the education of the man or of the nation to which he belongs. The preacher then said that it was on the Spirit of God that he proposed to speak, it was defined in the Scriptures as Father, Son and Spirit. He did not, however, propose to discuss or mark their individuality in any way. To do that would require an insight that no buman being possessed. That there was a reason in this method of the Divine existence, and that God should be called Father sometimes, sometimes the Son and sometimes the Holy Spirit, he fully believed. But what that nature of God was and how those three persons—if they are persons—were united, and what was their jurisdiction no one knows. He believed steadfastly in the unity of God, but that God existed in a threefold manner and that each developed form of manifestation had a separate title. That was shown by analogy in material life, the lowest jorm of which was a simple function, which graduates into higher developments and growing complications until we reach the animal, and then is developed the brain, which grows more and more complex. The Section of the Spirit of God, upon men was of that diverse and graduated character. In the chapter from which the text was taken certain remarkable gifts were spoken of. He would not discuss the nature of the gifts, but would assume that they were gifts possessed of the Spirit of God. The gifts of the Spirit or God. The gifts of the Spirit found its way into the heart of man through the mind that was born in the individual. He did not believe that an idiot by reason of the gift of the holy Spirit would by that gift become a philosopher; or that the gift of the Spirit or the Spirit of God was the primitive of the wind, and afterward the nind.

the gift of the Spirit created in man something that did not exist before. But it developed and aroused that which was already latent in the human mind.

The gift of the Spirit of God was the primitive constitution of the inind, and afterward the influences by which that gift was brought into vital conditions. We had but a faint conception of the possibilities of our nature. We were far more than the Huxleys, the Tyndalls believed us to be. We had now and then fisshes and glimpses of what men could rise to under divine influences, even in this life. The operation of the Spirit was developed, then, by supernal influences that gave life and force to the qualities that were already in the heart or inherent in the soul of man. There prevailed in the human family an influence that was as pervasive as the atmosphere that surrounds us, and which stimulated men to goodness. The function of that influence was to bring mon's souls above the animal level into the clearer light and liberty of the sons of God. The action of this Spirit was both special and general. God worked in his providential dealings with men, and in the influence of His Spirit along the ordinary course of their nature, as a general rule, but he (Mr. Beecher) thoroughly believed that God did make new paths for himself when the occasion demanded it. There was no reason for disbelieving that Daniel had not a larger measure of the Spirit of God. That this was vouchasfed to special men for special work he thoroughly believed. It was very frequently a special influence when men were raised up for special work he thoroughly believed. It was very frequently a special influence when men were raised into a condition of mind in which they were said to be in a state of exaltation. There were men who living only in their bodily senses would say that there was no such spiritual influence. So much the worse for such men. The sermon was concluded by an eloquent and vivid description of what the soul realized when brought to live under the divine influence.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN.

MON BY BEV. DR. BURCHARD. The Rev. Dr. S. C. Burchard delivered a discourse in the evening at the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, which contained a graphic picture of the Assyrian army besieging Jerusalem. That scene, he said—the last night of the hosts of Sennacherib—is said—the last night of the hosts of Sennacherib—is memorable, especially for its impressive contrasts. Within a few hours the hopes, prospects and destinies of two nations are reversed. The sun goes down upon an army proud, confident, exultant; it rises upon the same army inanimate, cold and pale as the tents that cover them. At nightfall the alters of Jennacherican army inanimate, and are the same army inanimate, and and pale as the tents that cover them. At nightfall the alters of Jennacherican arms are supported by the same army inanimate, and are supported by the runalem blazed with sacrifices, and agonizing prayer went up to the God of Israel for help; the morning came, bringing answers to prayer and deliverance to went up to the God of Israel for help; the morning came, bringing answers to prayer and deliverance to the people. To Assyria it was a night of shout and revelry, succeeded by the stiliness of death. Then the name of Sennacherib was a terror to the nations. He was a proud and fearless king, whose capital was Nineveh, vasit in extent and peerless in grandeur. This boastrul monarch, with his mighty army flushed with victory, invades Jerusalem thinking it will fall before him as easily as had all the tenced cities of Judah. Sennacherib sends a delegation to Hezekish demanding the surrender of the city. The King and his counsellors tremble with apprehension. Issiah, the old prophet, like a tower of strength, stands firm, and counsels faith in God in the assurance that He would yet in the teeth of the enemy deliver the city. Just at this crisis, when the King and people of Jerusalem telt that their case was hopeless, when the ruthless conqueror was about to strike the fatal blow, the angel of the Lord "went out and smoto of the Assyrians an hundred four secre and five thousand men," and thus delivered the beleaguered city. It was (fod who wrought the victory, whether by violent storm, by the breath of pestilence or by the direct flat of His will we know not. All the forces of nature He marshals if need be to His service. The earthquake, the plague, the sword, are the angels of His vengeance. The events recorded of that memorable night, Dr. Burchard argued, develop three forces—the force of prayer. The ambition of the Assyrian King, he said, knew no restraint, no bounds—his wickedness had expanded to giant dimensions, so that he defied both the God and the armies of Israel. The punishment which itoliowed this wickedness was aptly described by Byron.

In conclusion Dr. Burchard asid that the most beneficent epochs of the cages may be traced to Luther and the Reformation in Scotland. The prosperity which has marked the progress of history in our own country he thought was due in a large degree to the prayer, and he cit

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. EYES TO THE BLIND AND FEET TO THE LAME-

. SERMON BY REV. DR. ARMITAGE. The Rev. Dr. Armitage preached a "hospital ser-mon" in the morning, taking his test from Job, xxxx., 15. This last Sunday of 1879, said the Doctor, is the fairest that has broken upon this city during the year—nay, one of the brightest which has dawned upon its entire history. No city on earth
has ever been more beneficent than New York. She
always stands ready, with press and pulpit and
purse, to extend relief to the needy at home or
abroad. But to-day our whole community is invited to give the widest scope to its compassion, self-denial and liberality for the relief of its destitute denial and liberality for the relief of its destitute and unfortunate sons and daughters through its numerous local charities. By common consent this day and yesterday are known as "Hospital Saturday and Sunday." In June, 1873, the great city of London stone time in all piaces of worship for the benefit of hospitals and dispensaries, and the holy practice has been observed there annually from that year to this.

The words of our text were spoken by the patriarch Job as far back in the annais of benevo.ent antiquity as we have any knowledge. He came early in the history of our race to know the ministry of love by the ministry of suffering, for the bitterness of his own grief silenced his selfshness and lifted him into an atmosphere of pity for others, which led him to

he joy of sharing with them in blessing as well as in orrow. Hence these words furnished the germinal lea which lies at the foundation of all uniums for so blind, the deaf and dumb, and all "tals and firmaries for the sick and maimed. "The second septial benevolence covers all the ills dist as is elr to. Think of the fatal diseases which it provides it, such as cancer, consumption, fovers, "ractures, or ounds and other aliments in every sense, "gan and inction of the body. Their treatment demands the cost scientific knowledge of disease and remedy and thousand things besides the administration of edicine and the performance of surgical operations, he architect ministers to the sanitary result in the oice of location, construction and arrangement; mperature, light, ventilation, drainage and mate-

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST. BIRTH AND CHARACTER OF CHRIST-SERMON

BY THE REV. J. SMITH DODGE. There were special Christmas services in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Rev. J. Smith Dodge, Jr., preached from Luke ii., 11 and 12—"For unto you is born this day in the city of this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.'
It is impossible, said Mr. Dodge, for us to receive the same impression from these words as they made upon the ears of those to whom they were to hear the coming of the promised Lord au-nounced, and every prophecy relating thereto had been expounded by learned men in the synagogues all over the land. Among the ple speculation was busy as to what Messiah would do, and the character of the work He intended to accomplish. Every Jew had had those things set before him time and again, so that on the announcement that Christ was born, at last, every heart was prepared, or thought it was so that on the announcement that Christ was born, at last, every heart was prepared, or thought it was prepared, to leap up and welcome the joyful intelligence. By the deliberate course which Jesus followed all His life, it is apparent that He chose to be born in a manger in order to reveal the worth of despised and neglected things. He did not come as a divine communist to break down all that genius and learning had achieved, for He sat and dined with rich men. He did not despise the good things of this world where they were compatible with higher things, but He never lost sight of the Sesenial humanity of man. Injustice held its sway on the earth when Christ came and allied Himself with the humblest of His creatures, because in that way He could touch the inmost core of human feeling. And the whole lift of the Saviour was one of love, as when he stopped a discussion with learned men and, making his way through the crowd, took little children up in His arms and blessed them. He showed Himself so filled with love that it dropped from his fingers and flowed from His every utercance. Let us not imagine that the Son of God only loves the wretched and forlorn, for He yearned with the same tenderness over Pilate that He did over Peter; over the Pharisee who scoffed as over the woman who kissed His feet. He came to regenerate man and He spent moest of His time among those of the class which had hisherto been regarded as no better than the dust of the highway. Christ has revoaled His love for man, not as the angels on the hillside, only for a moment, but by saying, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end."

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH. THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS-SERMON BY REV. DR. NEWMAN.

All the precepts of the Decalogue, said Dr. Newman, in his morning sermon, are protective. The first four protect the person, character, name and worship of God. The remaining six protect parentage, marriage life, property, reputation and character. The nirth commandment protects our good name against lying, slander and perjury. The object of this comnandment is to protect our good name with all its conefits. There are times when the ends of justice, the protection of the innocent, self-vindication. de mand that we should testify. While sometime silence is a virtue at other times it is a crime. It is another without an adequate knowledge of the facts in the case. Do you know whereot you affirm? in the case. Do you know whereof you affirm? Half truths are injurious. Quotation marks should be used by many persons when speaking of others. They are simply repeaters. They are pediers of current gossip. It is a violation of this law when the representation does not agree with the facts in the case. This commandment lays its from grasp upon the natural born liar, who lies from the sheer pleasure of the thing. This law also condemns the natural flatterers, whose compliments are pleasing lies, and it is not right to draw a general conclusion from a single act and thereby judge a man. One vice is no proof that there is no virtue in a man, and one virtue is no evidence that he has not vices. What is the tenor of his life? Let us know the inner life of the individual and thereby judge righteous judgment. In every community there are Ishmaelitic characters who are the sworn enemies of men of good repute, whose slanderous tongues breathe fire from holl, whose defaming pen is dipped in the gall of malignant hate, who gloat over blasted reputation as the vulture feeds on the fetid carcass, whose happiest moments are spent in framing some sensational lie for the public press, and whose saddest moments are when an honest public give no credit to his skilful distortions. For such a man the people have no respect.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Joseph R. Kerr presched last evening at his church in West Thirty-fourth street on the subject of "The Dying Year," and in the morning on "God's Gifts." He took his text from St. Luke, xxiv., 29— "But they constrained him, saying, Abide with us, for it is toward evening and the day is far spent. And he went in to tarry with them." He prefaced his sermon by relating the circumstances of the Master's mysterious journey to Emmaus and his memorable conversation with his disciples on the Master's mysterious journey to Emmaus and his memorable conversation with his disciples on the way. "And behold, two of them went that same day to a village called Emmaus." Again, "And it came to pass that while they communed together Jesus himself drew near and went with them." Christ wished to instruct them in all that related to this divine mission, and, "beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself." He explained the mystery of His death and the lessons it inculcated. In these last moments of the dying year, are there not many lessons of spiritual profit to be drawn from a retrospective view of our conduct and actions? There are resolutions to be renewed and attength to keep them to be prayed for. Let us give thanks to God for all His mercles to us during the past year. Let us be more willing to spend and be spent in the divine service; let us be ready to endure hardness and suffer persecutions, if need be; let us be anxious to do with our might whatever our hands find to do, and all for the glory of God. So shall each Christmas memory add to our life-pasim another staff studded with beautiful notes, and each gift be a new string in the harp of our devotion, and each sense of God's abiding favor perfect the chime of our peace and hope and joy and all our days here will be but a blessed rehearesi of that oratorio which is to be rendered in heaven. "Blessing and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving and honor and power and might be unto our God forever and ever. Amen."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE. THE MORAL LAW-SERMON BY THE REV. DR. LOOMIS,

Dr. Tsimage was out of town yesterday, and the pulpit of the Brooklyn Tabernacle was filled by the ltev. Dr. Loomis, of Brooklyn, a preacher having at present no settled charge. No announcement had been made of Dr. Talmage's intended absence, and hundreds turned away on resching the Tabernacle doors and learning that he would not preach. Hun-dreds of others, however, entered the building and sat through the services. Dr. Loomis took his text from Romans, iii., 19—"Now we know that what things soever the law says, it saith to them who are under the law that every mouth what things soever the law says, it saith to them who are under the law that every mouth may be stopped." The law, said the preacher, is not one of mercy, but of wrath. Its object is that the whole world stand guilty, self-convicted before God and it will not rail of its accomplishment. Somewhere every lost son and daughter of Adam shall stand guilty and self-convicted. Christ holds up the law as a moral mirror and invites us to look; not to see beauty, but deformity, guilt, transgression and pollution. It is well for us to look into that mirror and gain a just estimate of our own character, to see our defilements and pollution, while there is yet a fountain open where we may wash and be clean. The whole moral law was annimed up by the apostle in the one word "love." With this law a soul could wade through hell and breathe the stimosphere of heaven and the grim fires under it would die out. There is nowhere in the universe a hell for the soul where that law dwells. Carry it into the saloons of passion and of pleasure and what do you find there? Why, morning, noon and night the whole conversation and the whole mind seems to be centred on the trappings and adornments of this poor body which must crumble back soon to mother earth to feed the worms.

LOVE THE LORD AND THY EXIGHED.

We find men and women there worshipping passion. Here the law enters in, because of the events and because we are under it. Its ulterances are summed up by Christ in the words, "Love the Lord thy food and thy neighbor as thyseli," The law has another teaching—its penalty. Human laws may be erroneous, but God's law can never fail. It carries along with it its executioner in a tormenting conscience. Would you have that law blotted out to

ST. PATRICK'S CATHED CONTINUATION OF THE CHRISTM'S SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER IL

HEAVENLY AND WORLDLY THINGS. The crowds of worshippers which chara the Christmas services at the Cathedral were day undiminished in number. The magnific lights which were noticeable on the grand alt. Thursday last still retained their places. His nence Cardinal McCloskey occupied the thron ing the high mass in the morning, his assistal priests being Rev. Father Farley and Rev. Father Bellow. The colobrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Wolfe, one of the priests recently ordained at Troy; the descon was kev. Father Lavelle, and subdeacon Rev. Father Donovan, the master of ceremonies being Rev. Dr. McDonald. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Elliot, of the Paulist Fathers, who made the subject of his discourse "The Difference Between the Earthly Kingdom and the Kingdom of Christ." In leading men to observe the laws of an earthly government justice was required. Force was needed to compel obedience for sake of the public weel, and punishments had to be meted out to inspire a proper degree of terror, that the disruption of society might not be attempted nor the happiness of the many sacrificed to the lawless deeds of the few. Contrast this with the gentle rule which God would have men obey. His law was that of love, by which when the heart was touched it would yield in submission, and thus His commandments would be obeyed, and as a consequence peace and harmony would prevail among men. When we bowed in humble acquiescence to the law of love and mercy which God established to save us, then as members of the communion of His people we were sure to live well and to fulfil the obligations of the carthly law.

After the high mass was over the Cathedral remained crowded with persons who desired to view the windows and the altars at leisure. The little crib, representing the scene at Bethlehem, which stood in front of the altar of the Holy Family, was surrounded by groups of people during the afternoon. priests being Rev. Father Farley and Rev. Fath

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE SERVICES.

The usual Sunday evening Gospel temperance services were held in the large hall in the Cooper filled and hundreds of hearers stood. Mr. Sawyer opened the exercises and the choir followed. There were about two hundred and fifty persons on the stage, and most of these were singers. Mr. Sawyer read invitations from the Bible, and explained them and their appropriatoness to the subject in hand. He cited the command to Nosh to build an ark, and said:—"Nosh couldn't have been saved if he hadn't helped himself. You see he had to build the ark and take all his family interest all his family interest all his family interest all fit, and the safety over the tree The dospel tempe in the Park Theat out eighteen months ago they were inaught sed there and they grew to such magnitude that the managers were compelled to engage a larger space to work in Judging by the attendance last night they have been very successful and give good promise. After the regular discourse an inquiry meeting is held, and during that the andience is invited to quote passages from the Scriptures, and these are treated by the preacher. Ladies and gentlemen joined heartily in the exercises last evening, and great interest was manifested in it.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

The annual meeting of the members of the Mount Sinai Hospital was held yesterday in the large room in the top story of that building, corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, the President, Mr. Hymsn Blum, in the chair. Vice President Walisch submitted a financial report, which showed that the receipts during the year ending the 1st inst. amounted to \$75,050 87, and that there was in addition \$10,091 79 in cash on December 1, 1878, making the total amount \$85,142 66. The receipts from partons and members reached \$25,009. The legacies and bequests are set down at \$25,615 56, of which \$25,000 was the gift of the late Michael Rees, of California. The other receipts comprise \$3,705 50 from pay patients, \$5,000 from proputal bed endowment, \$2,000 from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and interest on bonds and mortgages \$6,384 36. The disbursements were as follows:—Warrants, \$54,044 06; transferred to perpetual fund, \$18,500; attorneys' fees, \$143 50, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$12,455 10.

The number of applicants during the year was 1,285; classified as follows:—Admitted gratuitously, 1,295; pay patients, 75; referred to dispensary, 261; refused under the rules, 201. The number of patients remaining in the hospital on the 1st lant, was 139, and the greatest daily number at one time was 163. The total number treated since the hospital was founded was 15,964 The hospital expenses, less improvements, were \$33,912, and the total cost of food \$15,952 34.

After the meeting an election of officers was held, with the following rer It:—President, Hyman Blum; Vice President, Isaa. Salach; Treasurer, Samuel M. Schafer; directors, to serve four years, A. B. Ansbacher, Harmon H. Nathan, Myer Lehman and Lewis Gans; to serve three years, Mose G. Hanauer, and for one year, Lewis Fatima and L. **. Horathal. and bequests are set down at \$26,615 56, of which

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMA LESTIVAL

A children's Christmas fastiv. dren who attended belonged to the the church, and mustered to the m four hundred. The exercises beg on the part of the entire congrega:
"Waken, Christian children;" which the reading of St. Luke, Xi., 8-14.
upon the night arr," was next as Rev. Dr. Beliows, made an earnest and the choir and congregation lotty, come ye lowly." Response tures were next given out, followith, ring, glad bells." The pasaddress to the children, counselling in their lives selfahness and egotis than themselves, and thereby secuto everlasting happiness.

BASEBALL

The National Club, of Washington ploted their list of players for the and entered into a written centrathem. The team is as follows: Lynch, catcher; Latham, first be second baseman; Dingnan, thir hardt, short stop; Snyder, left be catcher; Derby, centre fielder, and McClellan, right fielder, with Trott as reserve. The club belongs to the National Association of professionals. *** season it came within one of winning the chr. pionship of that body.

The Providence Club, present champions of the League, the senior professional body, profess to be anxious to retain, for at least one more year, the pennant of the Leagus. In baseball circles, there-fore, there is no little surprise expressed at the course of the management of that club since the

fore, there is no little surprise expressed at the course of the management of that club since the close of the season of 1879. Through a spirit of economy they lost the services of George Wright, their captain and manager, by threatening to reduce his salary, and McGeary, one of their most reliable men of last season, has contracted with the Buffale Club, owing to the tardliness of the Providence Club to hire him.

The Boston Club is at length perfected in numbers for the League championship season of 1880. Their long-time manager, Harry Wright, has selected his men with great care. He and they are fully determined to recover the pennant if good, honest playing will suffice. The following is the list of men, with their positions in the field:—Bond, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Foley, first baseman; Burdock, second baseman; Morrill, third baseman; Burdock, second baseman; Morrill, third baseman; Burdock, entire fielder, and James O'Rourke, right fielder, with Houck as reserve short stop and Powers as reserve catcher. The latter is badly needed, as few men can catch the extraordinarily swift pitching of Bond.

The Cincinnati reorganized professional club are quietly but steadily filling up their ranks with men of national reputation. The last two that they have secured, Leonard and Manning, will add great strength to next year's team. For the past five years—and this ongagement makes the sixth—these men have belonged to the same club. Wherever one of them goes tiere the other is certain to be found. They work so well and successfully together that when either of them is applied to by any club for the ensuing season's sport he replies that he can only say "Yes" if the club has use for his companion.

As the approaching annual seasion of the National Association it is believed that the per glub of Stane.

only say "Yes" if the club has use for his companion.

At the approaching annual session of the National Association it is believed that the new club of Stoneham, Mass., will unite with that body. During the season just closed this club played forty-two games and won thirty-one. They are now champlons of Eastern Massachusetts. Among the clubs they faced during 1870 were the Brocktons, Harvards, Holyokes and Worcesters. Their team for 1890 is designated as follows:—Gardner, pitcher; Lapham, catcher; Farrar, first baseman; Sweeney, second baseman; Lesch, third baseman; Cory, short stop; Annis, lett fielder; Tierney, centre fielder, and Weich, right fielder. With this array of playing material the Stonehams would prove quite an acquisition to the junior protessional body of basebail players.

Committing only two errors throughout the game, the Rochester Club, now on its Southern tour, encountered the very strongest men selected from the

[CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.]